

TRUBIAŃSKI, Włodzisław

Trends in the development of inorganic and physical chemistry.
Review Po: Academy 8 no.4:17-25 Q.5 1963.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, Włodzimierz; SKUDLARSKI, Krzysztof

Thermal decomposition of barium carbonate in the presence of quartz. *Rocz chemii* **36** no.10:1427-1439'62

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Wrocław, and Department of Structural Research, Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław.

TRZEBIATCWSKI, Włodzimierz

Theory and structure of complex compounds; symposium in Wrocław
June 14-19, 1962. Nauka polska 11 no.2:103-106 Mr-Ap '63.

1. Członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, Włodzimierz, prof. dr

Development trends of inorganic and physical chemistry. Problemy
19 no.7:402-406 '63.

1. Członek rzeczywisty Polskiej Akademii Nauk, kierownik
Zakładu Badań Strukturalnych Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Wrocław.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, Włodzimierz; SUSKI, Wojciech

Ferromagnetic uranium monosulfide. Roczniki chemii 37 no.1:117-118 '63.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław, and Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University, Wrocław.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; SUSKI, W.

The magnetic properties of uranium selenide (USe). *Bul chim PAN*
10 no.8:399-400 '62.

I. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Wrocław Branch, Polish Academy
of Sciences, and Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University,
Wrocław. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; TROC, R.; LECIEJEWICZ, J.

Magnetic properties of some uranium nitrides and carbides. *Bul chim PAN* 10 no.8:395-398 '62.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Wroclaw Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences, and Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University, Wroclaw. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

KISZA, A.; TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.

Thermodynamic properties of uranium (III) chloride in diluted solutions of the melted eutectic mixture LiCl-KCl. Bul chim PAN 10 no. 5:387-393 '62.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Wrocław Branch, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

AUTHORS: Trzebiatowski, W., Kisza, A.

TITLE: The thermodynamic properties of cobalt (II) chloride in fused alkali chlorides

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 24, 1962, 87, abstract 24B612 (Bull. Acad. polon. sci. Sér. sci. chim., v. 9, no.10, 1961, 605 - 612 [Eng.; summary in Russ.])

TEXT: The electromotive forces were measured for galvanic elements of the types: $(+)Cl_2, C|MCl|CoCl_2(x_1), MCl(x_2)|Co(-)$, where $MCl = KCl, NaCl, LiCl$, or $[0.48 LiCl + 0.52 KCl]$ in the range of $x_1 = 0.001 - 0.03$ at temperatures of $800 - 950^\circ C$ and at $400^\circ C$ (in the case of $[0.48 LiCl + 0.52 KCl]$). The thermodynamic functions of dilute solutions of $CoCl_2$ in MCl are calculated. By taking into consideration the known properties of pure $CoCl_2$, the partial thermodynamic quantities of $CoCl_2$ in dilute solutions of $CoCl_2$ in MCl are

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calculated. The results are given in tables and graphs. It was found that dilute solutions of CoCl_2 in LiCl are nearly ideal. The other systems under examination show negative deviations from the ideal behavior, in particular the system KCl-CoCl_2 , the reason being the presence of CoCl_4^{2-} ions in the metals. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

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TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; RUDZINSKI, J.

On the existence of a technetium carbide phase. *Nukleonika*
6 no.7/8:530 '61.

1. Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Physical Chemistry,
Wroclaw.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; MIEMIEC, J.; SEPICHOWSKA, A.

Magnetic properties of uranium tellurides. III. The preparation, crystal structure and magnetic behavior of uraniumoxytelluride. *Bull chim PAN* 9 no.6:373-377 '61.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Wrocław, Polish Academy of Sciences, ul. P. Curie 113, Wrocław 51-146, Poland

TRZEBIATOWSKI, Włodzimierz; JABLONSKI, Andrzej

Some phase relations of the $\text{BaC-UC}_2\text{-C}_2$ system. Nukleonika 5
no.10:587-596 '60.

1. Technical University, Wrocław, Department of Inorganic
Chemistry

FRZYMANTOWSKI, Włodzisław (Włodław)

The present status and development prospects of inorganic and physical chemistry in Poland. Roczniki chemii 34 no.5:1213-1233 '60.
(EEAI 10:9)

(Poland--Chemistry, Inorganic)
(Poland--Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; KISZA, A.

Thermodynamic properties of cobalt (II) chloride in fused alkali chlorides. *Bul chim PAN* 9 no.10:605-612 '61.

1. Department of Structural Research (Wroclaw) Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Cobalt chlorides)

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D246/D302

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21.2100

AUTHORS: Trzebiatowski, Włodzimierz, and Jabłoński, AndrzejTITLE: Some phase relations of the BaO-UO₂-O₂ system

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, v. 5, no. 10, 1960, 588-595

TEXT: UO₂ is used as a high temperature reactor fuel; therefore, its physical and chemical properties as well as phase equilibria with other metal oxides are of interest. UO₂ systems with BeO, MgO and CaO have already been studied. In the system BaO-UO₂, the presence of BaUO₃, Ba₂UO₄, Ba₃UO_{5.2}, BaU₂O₆, BaU₂O₇, Ba₂UO₅ and Ba₃UO₆ were reported although not all have been proved to exist. The BaO-UO₂ system: Mixtures of BaCO₃ and UO₂ of varying compositions were ground, pressed into pellets and heated for 24 hours in pure H₂ at 1200°C. X-ray investigation shows that up to 50 mol % BaO only UO₂ and BaUO₃ phases exist. From the lattice

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constants, no solubility of UO_2 in $BaUO_3$ or BaO in UO_2 is to be expected. At 50 mol% BaO the compound $BaUO_3$ is formed with a pseudo-cubic perovskite structure. At higher BaO contents, X-ray work shows a marked solubility of BaO in $BaUO_3$. This solution persists up to 75 mol % BaO . At 60 mol % BaO the interference lines become sharp, showing that a strictly cubic structure is present. Additional weak lines which appear may be explained by the superstructure formation, caused by doubling of the lattice constants. It was found that the lattice constants increase with the BaO content up to 75 mol % BaO . A distinct break occurs at 66.7 mol % BaO , corresponding to the composition of a previously assumed compound Ba_2UO_4 . Up to 75 mol % BaO the sample is not hygroscopic; with higher BaO contents the samples show a volume contraction or reduction with H_2 and an increase in weight when left standing in air. Both of these facts point to the presence of free BaO . Further details of the structure and properties of the perovskite phase (50 - 75 mol % BaO) is the subject of the present work of the authors. Barium manganate (IV) was found to oxidized during

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the above reported experiments. Investigations were undertaken to explain this process. $BaUO_3$ was prepared by exhaustive reduction of pure $BaUO_4$ with H_2 at high temperatures. At $820^\circ C$ the reduction was only partial, while at $1200^\circ C$ free BaO was obtained. After the removal of BaO , X-ray investigation reveals the presence of only the perovskite structure. The lattice constants were found to be dependent on the rate of flow of the reducing H_2 . Rates of flow lower than 0.5 l/min (in a tube diameter 17 mm) gave a constant of 4.370 kX, while flows of 1.5 l/min or more gave the constant of 4.402 kX. After two hours in air, $BaUO_3$ was found to correspond to $BaUO_{3.06}$. The oxygen ratio continued to increase until after several months the composition corresponded to $BaUO_{3.4}$. At the same time the lattice constants decreased to 4.393 kX. The interference lines of $BaUO_{3.00}$ were not all sharp, some exhibiting distinct splitting (the 521 line). This suggests that deformation of the perovskite structure has occurred. The study of phase changes showed that the

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initial oxidation of $BaUO_3$ (up to $BaUO_{3.36}$) is homogeneous. The oxygen atoms enter the uranate lattice and diminish the lattice constant. As oxidation proceeds a new phase is formed with a rhombohedral $BaUO_4$ structure. No other intermediate products are formed, and the density does not alter markedly during oxidation. This points to the fact that the added O atoms occupy interstitial positions of the lattice. The contraction of the lattice which takes place during oxidation is due to the decrease of the uranium ionic radius (oxidation of U (IV)). This increases the forces of attraction between the higher charged uranium ions and the oxygen ions. In this respect $BaUO_3$ resembles $LaMnO_3$ where an analogous contraction occurs on oxidation of the Mn(III) to Mn(IV). There are 1 figure, 5 tables and 12 non-Soviet-bloc references. The 4 most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: F. Galasso, L. Katz, R. Ward: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 81, 820 (1959); L. H. Brixner: J. Am. Chem. Soc. 80, 3214 (1958); S. M. Lang, F. P. Knudsen, C. L. Filmore: Natl. Bur. Standards (U.S.) Circ. 568, (1956); M. G. Harwood; Proc. Phys. Soc. 68B, 586, (1955).

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Some phase relations...

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D246/D302

ASSOCIATION: Technical University, Wrocław, Department of Inorganic
Chemistry

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DRYS, M.; TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.

Some phase equilibria in the ternary system BaO-SrO-TiO₂. *Bul chin*
PAN 8 no.4:173-176 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University, Wroclaw.
Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Systems(Chemistry)) (Oxides) (Barium)
(Strontium) (Titanium)

TERPILOWSKI, J.; TRZEBIATOWSKI, W. K

Thermodynamic properties of indium antimonide. *Bul chim PAN* 8 no.3:
95-98 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Department of Structural Research (Wroclaw), Institute of Physical
Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Antimony indium alloys)

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; ROMANOWSKI, W.

Structure and activity of nickel catalysts supported on zinc oxide.
Bul chim PAN 8 no.3:113-116 '60. (EKAI 10:9/10)

1. Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Wrocław, Technical University and
Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented
by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Catalysts) (Nickel) (Zinc oxide)

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; PIGON, K.; ROZYCZKA, J.

Electric properties of zinc arsenide Zn_3As_2 . Bul chim PAN 8 no.4:
197-200 '60. (EEAI 10:9/10)

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences and
Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University, Wrocław.
Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Arsenides) (Zinc)

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; SEPICHOWSKA, A.

Magnetic properties of uranium-tellurium alloys. II. *Bul chim PAN* 8
no.9:457-460 '60.

1. Department of Structural Research (Wroclaw), Institute of Physical
Chemistr, Polish Academy of Sciences. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Uranium alloys) (Tellurium alloys) (Magnetism)

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; ZDANOWICZ, W.

Some electrical properties of cadmium arsenide — Cd_3As_2 . *Bul chim PAN* 8 no.9:511-516 '60.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences and
Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical University, Wrocław.
Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Electricity) (Cadmium) (Arsenides)

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; SUSKI, W.

Magnetic properties of uranium-selenium alloys. *Bul chim PAN* 9 no.5:
277-280 '61.

1. Institute of Physical Chemistry, Wrocław Branch, Polish Academy
of Sciences and Department of Inorganic Chemistry, Technical Uni-
versity, Wrocław. Presented by W. Trzebiatowski.

(Uranium alloys) (Selenium alloys) (Magnesium)

TSHEBYATOVSKIY, V.K. [Trzebiatowski, W.K.]

Structure and magnetic properties of some metallic contacts.
Probl. kin. 1 kat. 10:155-163 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii Pol'skoy Akademii nauk, Vrotslav.
(Catalysts--Magnetic properties)

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B103/B207

AUTHOR: Trzebiatowski, Włodzimierz. Professor, Doctor, Head of the Department, Member of PAN (Polska Akademia Nauk, Polish Academy of Sciences)

TITLE: The present state and development prospects of inorganic and physical chemistry in Poland

PERIODICAL: Wiadomości chemiczne, v. 14, no. 2. (152), 1960, 69-89

TEXT: The author describes the activity and the achievements made in the field of inorganic and physical chemistry in Poland in the course of the past 15 years. This paper was subject of a lecture held at the opening meeting of the Sixth Congress of the Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne (Polish Chemical Society) in Warszawa on September 9, 1959. Above all, he mentions the names of the following, already deceased, chemists who were experts in the above-mentioned field: K. Jabłczyński, J. Zawidzki, J. Zawadzki, B. Szyszkowski, M. Centnerszwer, W. Glixelli, S. Tołoczko, M. Hasko, E. Bekier, and T. Miłobędzki. As compared to the 20 years between the two wars, the basis created for the fundamental sciences of chemistry is now much broader, both

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work on the structure of inorganic compounds and ions in solutions took a much more rapid development; the latest methods of analysis are used for this purpose. X-ray analysis was frequently applied at Wrocław (by the author and K. Łukasiewicz) as well as at Łódź (by Z. Gałdecki) (Politechnika Łódzka, Łódź Polytechnic Institute), where the structure of arsenic halides was the subject of studies. The author studied jointly with B. Staliński magnetochemical properties as well as the electrical conductivity of solids. K. Pigoń (Wrocław) determined the semiconductor properties of $BaTiO_3$. Owing to K. Gumiński's (Wrocław) initiative, research was taken up in the field of the electrical conductivity of organic compounds. The studies were continued at Kraków. A. Dorabalska and J. Kroh (Łódź), K. Gumiński and Z. Ruziewicz (Wrocław) dealt with chemiluminescence. J. Rohleder (Wrocław) gave a thorough explanation of the electron structure of phosphorus. A. Trzcina (Wrocław) determined the molecular structure of carbon dioxide and ...

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new ideas in connection with the existence of compounds of the coordination number 10. A. Swinarski (Toruń) prepared several selenium cyanogen compounds of heavy metals. B. Jeżowska-Trzebiatowska (Wrocław) studied the structure and bonds of complexes and their magnetic properties. L. Pajdowski (Wrocław) developed an extraordinary method of determining the stability constant of complexes. A great number of papers dealt with the structure of complex ions in solutions. J. Świątosławska completed the spectrophotometric method employed for this purpose. S. Minc and M. Libuń (Warszawa) studied the copper- and cobalt compounds in water and in aliphatic alcohols. A. Basiński (Toruń) determined the solubility products of a series of ferrocyanides of heavy metals. E. Józefowicz (Łódź) investigated the solubility of arsenic trioxide in solutions of alkali halides. W. Kemula (Warszawa) studied the distribution equilibrium of chemical compounds in the liquid-liquid system. W. Hubicki (Lublin) dealt with the precipitation mechanism of phosphates of heavy metals. S. Minc studied the tautomeric equilibriums of nitric acid in dependence of the medium by means of Raman spectrum. Z. Kęcki (Warszawa) developed an objective method of determining the intensity of Raman lines. With respect to the theory of the chemical bond from the quantum-mechanical point of view, first studies have been made in Poland:

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does not mention the approximately 2/3 papers of the author himself to the mention of the collaborators: K. Zigborak, M. Malesiński, A. Orszagh, T. Penkala, A. Bylicki, J. Stecki, A. Kręglewski, etc. The greatest number of studies was devoted to azeotropy. New types of azeotropes consisting of three components, as well as the homo- and heteroazeotropy in 4-component systems were discovered. A complete classification and terminology of these azeotropes was submitted to IUPAC. The team of Wrocław (the author in collaboration with J. Berak) worked out phase diagrams of the system titanium - copper and rhenium - platinum. Further diagrams were plotted by J. Niemiec and M. Dryś, J. Wojciechowska and W. Bobrownicki. A great number of studies in the field of calorimetry were made by A. Dorabialska and M. Łaźniewski in Łódź. New types of calorimeters were developed (labyrinth type according to W. Świętosławski; for lower temperatures by

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B. Staliński, Wrocław). The author and J. Terpiłowski (Wrocław) determined electrochemically the thermodynamic properties for determining the main functions of metal alloys up to 800°C. M. Sarnowski and B. Baranowski (Kraków-Warszawa) explained with the aid of a semi-empirical method some abnormalities of the values of vapor tension in systems solvent - salt - organic compound. The teams of B. Kamiński (Kraków) and A. Waksmundzki (Lublin) dealt with the electrical phenomena at the interface. About 100 publications described an absorption microdevice designed by B. Kamiński, which serves for the detection of all electrochemically active substances. Little has been published in Poland in the field of colloidal chemistry, only some papers dealing with this subject are listed: W. Wójcik (team of A. Gałęcki, Poznań) on the physicochemical properties of the copper hydrosol and of Paal gold.

A. Basiński and H. Basińska (Toruń) prepared hydrosols and hydroxides of Al, Cu, and Fe on lenses. Several departments and institutes deal with electro-

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W. Kemula and his team (Z. Grabowski, J. Chodkowski, S. Siekierski, and Z. Kublik, Warsaw) play the leading role in polarography. The author mentions only briefly some achievements in this field: A theory of latent limiting currents was developed, the damping of diffusion currents by metal hydroxides was explained. Furthermore, the use of polarography for the study of the reduction mechanism and -kinetics of organic, inorganic-, and complex compounds was worked out. Particularly good results were achieved in chromatopolarography. W. Kemula developed a "suspended", stable mercury dropping electrode. E. Jeżowska-Trzebiatowska and J. Biernat (Wrocław) studied the reduction of cyanocomplexes of rhenium. W. Habicki devoted his polarographic studies to low temperatures. E. Goerlich (Kraków) introduced a new method of rapid differential polarography. Chemical kinetics belongs to the traditional fields of development in Poland. With respect to solutions, it formed the main trend of studies by E. Józefowicz and S. Witekowa (Łódź) who, under this aspect, studied the processes in the 2-phase systems. M. Wroński (Łódź) published many papers and studied the reaction kinetics important for the production of viscose fibers. E. Jeżowska-Trzebiatowska and collaborators (Wrocław) studied redox reactions. M. Wrońska (Wrocław) studied kinetically the reduction and decomposition of iron compounds. S. Bretsznajder ✓

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(100 atm) proceeds mainly in the liquid phase. Further studies dealt with polymerization reactions in solutions, e.g., of methyl methacrylate by means of the optical method (J. Kroh, Łódź), of caprolactam (E. Turska, Łódź), where also the polycondensation kinetics of the dimethyl ester of terephthalic acid with ethyl glycol was determined. M. Kryszewski studied the action of light upon the photopolymerization of vinyl bromide, and J. Wojtczak (Poznań) dealt with the same reaction of acetaldehyde. A. Bylicki (Warszawa) studied the decomposition kinetics by way of the example of the decarboxylation of picolinic-, nicotinic- and lutidinic acid. J. Zawadzki (Warszawa) studied the kinetics of the gas reaction by the example of the Boudouard-reaction. The papers of S. Ciborowski (Warszawa) on the hydrogenation of acetone to propyl alcohol belong also to this field. J. Zawadzki and S. Bretsznajder (Warszawa) continued their investigations of the dissociation kinetics of carbonates. The latter extended his studies on the dissociation mechanism of solids. The chemical reaction mechanism in solid phase was also studied in Wrocław (by the author, J. Damm, J. Wojciechowska). In Kraków, A. Bielański and, later on, J. Dereń studied the course of the

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spinel synthesis from oxide components, being characteristic semiconductors. The studies made by L. Czerski and collaborators (Kraków) dealing with the oxide- or sulfur cinder formation from pure metals or alloys belong to the same field. J. Zawadzki (Warszawa) took the initiative in these studies of catalysis and examined statically and dynamically the decomposition mechanism of ammonia on iron where he proved a process of the first order. He furthermore found that the oxidation of ammonia on platinum follows the radical mechanism. The basic studies on the heterogeneous catalysis were also continued in Poznań, Kraków, Gliwice, and Wrocław. A. Krause's team (Poznań) continued on a broad basis the studies of the catalytic activity of amorphous hydroxides with ions of heavy trace metals precipitated on them. E. Weychert (Warszawa) studied the catalytic activity of the platinum catalyst on the decomposition of ammonia. J. Haber and J. Dereń (Kraków) made further studies in this field on nickel- and tungsten oxide. W. Romanowski (Wrocław) developed a magnetic method of determining the degree of dispersion of metals on the carrier. Z. Sokalski and collaborators (Gliwice) deal with sorption- and diffusion processes as

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well as the capillary system of contact catalysis, especially in processes that can be technologically evaluated. Further studies of catalysis, more from the technological point of view, were carried out at the Instytut Chemii Ogólnej (Institute of General Chemistry) by E. Treszczanowicz, and the Instytut Syntezy Organicznej (Institute of Organic Synthesis), are, however not discussed here. M. Lasoń (Kraków) tried to generalize Szyszkowski's adsorption equation by means of the isothermal lines of Hüttig-Fergusson and Barrer. W. Kuczyński (Poznań) dealt with the activity of aluminum gel, while F. Pollak (Kraków) studied silica gel by means of the dynamic method. L. Czernski (Kraków) invented a method competing BET, which may be applied to pit coal in the adsorption of p-cresol from the aqueous solution. W. Tomasi (Warszawa) characterizes and interpretes the activity of the surface of metal powders as well as of coal in a different way, i.e., potentiometrically. To wind up with, the author gives a survey on nuclear chemistry, Poland's youngest branch in this field of science. Active research work is being carried out since the Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research) was founded and research is greatly supported by competent authorities. I. Zlotowski (Warszawa) dealt with the stable isotopes and improved several methods of investigation. A. Dorabialska continued her work on the weak

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experimental basis. The interface phenomena must be brought into relation with flotation and catalysis. In the field of catalysis it is necessary to pay more attention to kinetic studies. As soon as the question of personnel has been solved, a department of colloidal chemistry must be founded. The physical chemistry of the polymolecular substances is still underdeveloped. Stable and emulsified latices must be applied on a broader basis. Poland's

possibility, especially in the case of personnel, is not so good as in Switzerland or Sweden. Only those branches of chemistry with traditions in which the personnel, especially if entire teams are concerned, is composed of capable scientists who possess endurance and initiative.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Chemii Nierganicznej I Politechniki Wrocławskiej
(Department of Inorganic Chemistry of the I. Polytechnic University, Wrocław)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1959

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TRZEBIATOWSKI, Włodzimierz

The present state and development prospects of inorganic and physical
chemistry in Poland. Review Pol Academy 5 no.1:32-52 Ja-Mr '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

(Poland--Chemistry)

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W

Distr: 4E2c

✓ Electrode potentials of uranium in molten salts. W. Trzebiatowski and A. Kiszka (Pólltechnika, Wrocław, Poland). *Bull. acad. polon. sci., Sér. sci., Chim., géol. et géograph.* 7, 781-7(1959)(in English).—E.m.f. values of the cells $U|UCl_2-AgCl|Ag$ and $Pt|UCl_2, UCl_2-Ag|ClAg$ with molten $LiCl-KCl$ mixt. as solvent were detd. at 608-855°K. and at U-salt mole fractions of 10^{-2} - 10^{-4} . Extrapolation gave standard potentials at 673° of 1.587 and 0.188 v., resp. Heats of the reactions $U + 3AgCl = UCl_2 + 3Ag$ and $Ag + UCl_2 = UCl_3 + AgCl$ were -113.3 and -6.3 kcal./mole from the temp. dependence of the resp. equil. consts. The heat of the reaction $U + 4AgCl = UCl_4 + 4Ag$ is -107.0 kcal./mole and the corresponding standard potential is 1.230 v. J. Stożki

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B016/B064

AUTHOR: Trzebiatowski, Włodzimierz, Professor, Doctor, Head of the
~~Chair, Member of the PAN~~ (Polish Academy of Sciences)

TITLE: Development of Basic Research of the Chemistry of Reactor
Fuels and Materials in Poland

PERIODICAL: Wiadomości chemiczne, 1960, No. 7, pp. 453 - 460

TEXT: After the war, the basic research of the chemistry of rare elements had been conducted by only one institution, i.e. the Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej I Politechniki Wrocławskiej (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the I Polytechnic Institute of Wrocław). The research work dealt mainly with compounds of uranium, thorium, titanium, and titanium-, platinum-, and rhenium alloys. After the Urząd Pełnomocnika do Spraw Pokojowego Wykorzystania Energii Jądrowej (Office of the Delegate for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy) and the Instytut Badań Jądrowych (Institute of Nuclear Research) had been established and financial means procured, research work on the chemistry of reactor fuels and construction materials was carried out on a larger scale. Investigations were

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Development of Basic Research of the Chemistry
of Reactor Fuels and Materials in Poland

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B016/B064

carried out at the Instytut Badań Jądrowych, Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Politechniki Wrocławskiej (Institute of Nuclear Research, Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the Polytechnic Institute of Wrocław), the Instytut Chemii Fizycznej PAN (Institute of Physical Chemistry PAN), and the Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of Wrocław University). The laboratories of the Chairs of Inorganic Chemistry of the Polytechnic Institute of Wrocław and of the Zakład Badań Strukturalnych Instytutu Chemii Fizycznej PAN we Wrocławiu (Institute of Structural Analyses of the Wrocław Institute of Physical Chemistry PAN) were modernized and equipped with an apparatus permitting physico-chemical investigations. Research work on the chemistry of the solid phases of uranium was continued here. The Instytut Chemii Fizycznej PAN (Warszawa) (Institute of Physical Chemistry PAN (Warsaw)) carried out research work of major practical importance, i.e., electrolytic production of thorium from molten salts containing zinc salt. Fundamental problems of uranium compounds in aqueous and non-aqueous solutions were dealt with. The structure and properties of uranyl compounds in organic solutions were thoroughly investigated. In his investigations of uranium complex compounds, the author carried out

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Development of Basic Research of the Chemistry
of Reactor Fuels and Materials in Poland

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spectrophotometric investigations of the capability of uranyl ions of coordinating with tributyl phosphate (TBP). Scientific prizes were awarded for this research work by the Państwowa Rada do Spraw Pokojowego Wykorzystania Energii Jądrowej (State Council for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy). In 1958, B. Jeżowska-Trzebiatowska was awarded the Personal Price of Class II and M. Taube that of Class III; in 1959, S. Minc and B. Staliński were awarded Personal Prices of Class II. A continuation of the research work depends, above all, on the available financial means. There are 37 non-Soviet references; 37 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: Katedra Chemii Nieorganicznej I Politechniki Wrocławskiej
(Chair of Inorganic Chemistry of the I Polytechnic
Institute of Wrocław)

SUBMITTED: February 6, 1960

Card 3/3

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.; TERPILOWSKI, J.

Thermodynamic characteristics of intermetallic phases of the type of daltonides and berthollides. p. 97.

ARCHIWUM HUTNICTWA (Polska Akademia Nauk, Komitet Hutnictwa) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 3, no. 2, 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 9, September 1959.
Uncl.

TRZEBIATOWSKI, WLODZIMIERZ

Mistr: 4E3d

27

4

The electric properties of silver subfluoride: Włodzimir Trzebiatowski and Jadwiga Różycka (PonTech, Wrocław, Poland). Roczniki Chem. 32, 183-7(1958)(English summary).—The elec. cond. of monocrystals of Ag₃F produced by anodic dissolving of Ag, was found at 18 and -170° to be 1.1 × 10⁴ and 3.1 × 10⁴, resp., by the d.c. compensating method, and 1.03 × 10⁴ and 2.5 × 10⁴ ohms.⁻¹ cm.⁻¹, resp., by measurements with a.c. of 50 and 1000 cycles. Crystals of Ag₃F have a pos. resistivity coeff. like metals. The Hall const. of Ag₃F is 1.0 ± 0.13 cu. m./coulomb, whereas that of pure Ag has the same sign and equals 9.2 × 10⁻¹¹ cu. m./coulomb. Both were detd. at 7200 oersted and 3 amps. under identical exptl. conditions. The sign of the thermoelec. force, detd. qualitatively against Ag, confirms the conclusion drawn from Hall coeff. detns., that free electrons are the carriers of electricity in Ag₃F. Their no. is 3.3 × 10²³ for Ag₃F and 0.7 × 10²³/cc. for Ag. This may be supported by the structure of Ag₃F. The results confirm Pauling's suggestion (The Nature of the Chemical Bond, 1940 (C.A. 34, 6734⁴)) that Ag₃F represents a compd. having a mixed type of ionic-metallic chem. bond

A. Kręglewski

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21(4)

POL/46-4-6-3/19

AUTHOR: Trzebiatowski, Włodzimierz; Bogacz, Aleksander;
Barycka, Irena.

TITLE: Investigation on Reduction of ¹⁹Uranium (IV) Tetra-
Chloride, Dissolved in Molten Salts, by Means of Ex-
cess Molten Aluminum.

PERIODICAL: Nukleonika, 1959, Nr 6, Vol IV, p 591-598

ABSTRACT: Research was conducted to find a method of producing
aluminum-uranium alloy, applied as fuel in nuclear
reactors, from uranium compounds. Usually this alloy
is produced either by melting pure metals in desired
proportions or by electrolysis of uranium compounds
using as kathode molten aluminum in which separated
uranium dissolves. For these experiments following
ingredients were used: 99.9% aluminum, calcium chlo-
ride, sodium chloride, uranium (IV) tetra-chloride,
uranium (IV) tetra-fluoride and sodium fluoride. All
chemicals were chemically pure and free of moisture ✓

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Investigation on Reduction of Uranium (IV) Tetra-Chloride, Dissolved in Molten Salts, by Means of Excess Molten Aluminum

traces. The experiments were carried out in the atmosphere of oxygen free nitrogen. Following salt mixtures were used during the experiments: a) $\text{Ca Cl}_2 + \text{Na Cl}$, melting temperature 630°C , b) NaCl , melting temperature 801°C , c) CaCl_2 , melting temperature 772°C , d) Eutectic mixture of $\text{CaF}_2 + \text{NaF}$, melting temperature 810°C . Four series of experiments were carried out applying various conditions, of temperatures and bath composition. The scientists list in their report a number of theoretically possible chemical reactions which might have taken place in the molten salt bath with uranium (IV) tetrachloride and also reactions which might have taken place if inadvertently, traces of oxygen would permeate into the apparatus. They also explain the separation process of free uranium, which dissolves in molten aluminium, forming the desired alloy. The experiments confirmed that reduction of uranium tetra

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Investigation on Reduction of Uranium (IV) Tetra-Chloride, Dissolved in Molten Salts, by Means of Excess Molten Aluminum

fluoride to pure metal is accelerated and yields better output if carried out in the system of fluorides and chlorides (mixture b), whilst in the system of sole fluorides or sole chlorides it is sluggish and less efficient. With pure sodium chloride bath, the obtained alloy contained between 25 - 30% of uranium by weight. There are 8 references, of which 2 are French and 6 English. There is 1 drawing and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Politechnika Wrocławska (Wrocław Polytechnic) Katedra Chemji Nieorganicznej (Chair of Inorganic Chemistry), Zakład Badań Strukturalnych PAN (Institute of Structural Research PAN). ✓

SUBMITTED: June 1959.

Card 3/3

TRZEBIATOWSKI, W.

Problems of the production and exploitation of nuclear power. p. 31

WIADOMOSCI CHEMICZNE. (Polskie Towarzystwo Chemiczne)
Wroclaw. Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1958
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

IZIEBIATOWSKI, W.

21(8)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION POL/2380

Wrocławskie Towarzystwo Naukowe

Izotopy; cztery odczyty o zastosowaniach (Isotopes; Four Lectures on Their Application) [Wrocław] Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe, 1957. 73 p. 2,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Jan Mergentaler.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for both physicists and interested laymen.

COVERAGE: The collection of articles represents a series of lectures delivered at the Conference on the Use of Isotopes in Science and Technology organized by the Wrocławskie Towarzystwo Naukowe (Wrocław [Breslau] Science Association) at the Politechnika Wrocławska (Wrocław Polytechnic Institute), Nov. 5, 1955. The introduction was given by the chairman of the Association, Professor Doctor Stanislaw Kulczynski. The text of the four lectures is given in this volume. The discussions which followed these lectures are not given. No references are given.

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Isotopes (Cont.)

POL/2380

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Program

Trzebiatowski, Wlodzimierz. Radioactive Chemical Elements. This paper contains basic information about radioisotopes, their properties and preparation. 7

Baranowski, Tadeusz. Use of Isotopes in Biology This is a brief review of the development of isotopic methods in biological research. 17

Moscicki, Wlodzimierz. Isotopic Analysis in Absolute Chronology The author reviews methods used in age determination with the aid of radioactive isotopes, uranium dating, carbon C^{14} dating, and other methods. 31

Hurwic, Jozef. Use of Isotopes as Presented by the Geneva Conference, With Particular Attention to Radiochemistry This paper is a brief summary of the discussions on the use of isotopes held at the International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy, Geneva, August 1955. The author mentions the fact that the Soviet 61

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Isotopes (Cont.)

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contributed radioactive isotopes for the Polish research program.

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Card 5/5

TM/mk
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Country : Poland B-9
Category= : Kinetics.Combustion.Explosions.Topochemistry.
Catalysis.
Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1959 18554
Author : Damm, J.; Trzebiatowski, W.
Institit. :
Title : Study of the Reaction of Anhydride with Quartz.
III. Reaction Kinetics at Temperatures up to
1230°. IV. Reaction Kinetics at Temperatures
Orig. Pub. : 1250-1310°.
Orig. Pub. : Roczn. chem., 1958,32,No 3,441-453;455-466
Abstract : III. Description of results of a study of
kinetics of reaction $\text{CaSO}_4 + \text{SiO}_2$, conducted by thermo-
gravimetric method in the temperature interval 1160°-1230°,
with a change in granularity of starting materials.
IV. Description of results of study of kinetics of reaction
 $\text{CaSO}_4 + \text{SiO}_2$, conducted thermogravimetrically, in temperature
interval 1250°-1310°, with a change in granularity of the
starting materials. Communication II see RZhKhim, 1958,
73236. -- Authors' summary.

Card: 1/1

B-14

15 9
 The reaction of anhydrite with quartz. III. Kinetics of the reaction up to 1230°. Józef Damin and Włodzisław Trzebiatowski. (Politech. Wroclaw, Poland). Roczniki Chem. 22, 441-63 (1948) (English summary); cf. C.A. 50, 16321d.—Kinetics of the reaction of CaSO₄ with SiO₂ (1:1) was studied at 1180–1230° by the thermogravimetric method. The results, presented by aid of a function for diffusion process: $f_1(G) = 1 - \sqrt[3]{G} - (1 - G)^{2/3} = Kt$, where G is the mole fraction of the Ca silicate formed in time t , and K is a const., confirm the mechanism proposed previously. The plots of $f_1(G)$ vs. t show in the case of grain size of CaSO₄ equal to 13 μ and of SiO₂ equal to 10 and 40 μ two straight-line branches corresponding to the formation of α -Ca₂SiO₅ and β -Ca₂SiO₅. For mixts. of the same grain sizes, branches of formation of Ca₂SiO₅ are limited to approx. the same value of $f_1(G)$ independently of temp. The proportion of both products depends distinctly on grain size of the substrates. An equimol. mixt. of SiO₂ (70 μ) and CaSO₄ (13 μ) was transformed into α -Ca₂SiO₅ with the yield 13 mole %, whereas 32.8% SiO₂ and 65.8% CaSO₄ yielded β -Ca₂SiO₅. Fine-grained reactants (below 3 and 4 μ , resp.) were transformed almost quantitatively into Ca₂SiO₅, which was confirmed by x-ray analysis. Ca₂SiO₅ was also exclusively formed when the ratio of CaSO₄ to SiO₂ was 1:0.25 and grain sizes 13 and 10 μ , resp. The changes in the proportion of α -Ca₂SiO₅ and β -Ca₂SiO₅ in cases of equimol. mixts. of CaSO₄ and SiO₂ de-

pending only on the grain size of SiO₂ seem to indicate the effect of concn. of gaseous product on the kind of compd. formed. At higher reaction rates, and thus higher concns. of gaseous product, CaSiO₃ is formed, whereas at lower concns. the more alk. Ca₂SiO₅ is formed. IV. Kinetics of the reaction at temperatures between 1250° and 1310°. *Ibid.* 455-66.—The reaction between CaSO₄ and SiO₂ was studied at 1250–1310° and was found to follow for this temp. range the equation: $f_1(G) = 1 - (1 - G)^{1/2} = Kt$, valid for disocn. reactions of the type AB(solid) \rightleftharpoons A(solid) + B(gas). It can be adapted for reactions in presence of liquid phase if the compn. of the latter does not change during the reaction. Rapid heating of mixts. of CaSO₄ and Ca₂SiO₅ up to 1290° confirms the hypothesis that a eutectic mixt. is formed by the compds., leading to appearance of liquid phase in the temp. range under consideration. A reaction scheme is given to fit the above equation when the presence of liquid phase is taken into account. Since 2 compns. of liquid are possible at a given temp. above the eutectic point (1260°), it is assumed that the deviations from linear relation of $f_1(G)$ vs. time are caused either by pptn. of solid from the liquid, or else by the change in compn. of the latter. A hypothetical diagram of the CaSO₄-Ca₂SiO₅ system is suggested. A. Kreglewski

9/7

FANTI, Anna, TRZEBICKI, Jacek

Neurologic manifestations in fractures of the spinous processes
of the cervical vertebrae (according to observations on 2 cases).
Polski tygod.191, 15 no.12:432-434 21 Mr '60.

1. Z Oddziału Neurologicznego: ordynator: dr med. Bronisław Stepień
1. z Pracowni Radiologicznej: kierownik: dr. Piotr Kozłowski; Państwo-
wy Szpital dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych w Pruszkowie: dyrek-
tor: dr. Józef Jędrzejowski; Państwo-
wy Szpital dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych w Pruszkowie: dyrek-
tor: dr. Józef Jędrzejowski

POLAND

TRZEBICKI, Jacek and STEPIEN, Maria, Radiological Laboratory (Pracownia Radiologiczna) (Director: Dr. med P. KOZLOWSKI) of the Psychological Institute (Instytut Psychologiczny) (Director: Prof. Dr. med. Z. W. KULIGOWSKI) in Pruszkow and the Neurological Division (Oddzial Neurologiczny) ("Ordynator"; Dr. med. I. WALD) of the Hospital for Nervous and Psychic Disorders (Szpital dla Nerwowo i Psychiczenie Chorych) in Pruszkow (Director: Dr. med. F. KACZANOWSKI)

"On the So-called Baastrup Disease."

Warsaw, Polski Tygodnik Lekarski, Vol 18, No 4, 21 Jan 63, pp 136-139.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] Authors found 70 cases of Baastrup disease among 1320 x rayed patients. No close relation between the radiological signs and clinical picture of the disease were found, and suggest that these disorders are a syndrome of non-homogeneous nature. The authors believe the nature of the disease and its pathogenesis is different from that of the Baastrup disease.

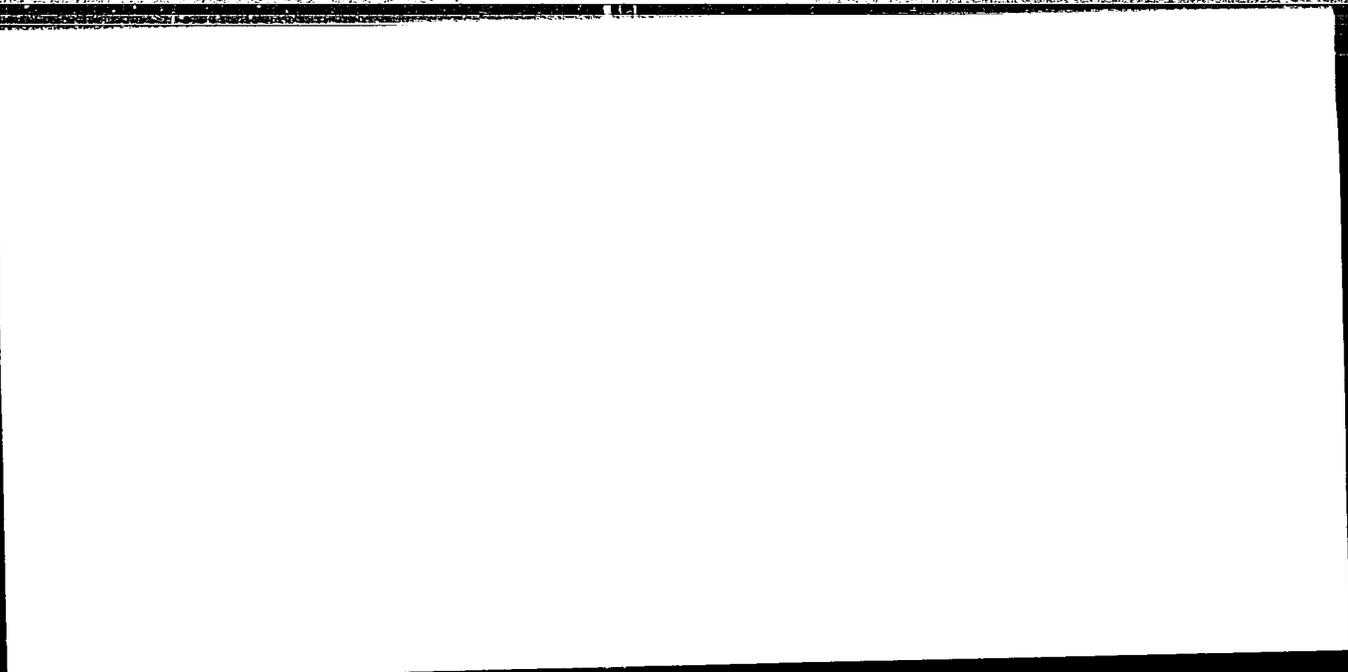
TRZEBICKI, Jacek

On the overlapping of frontal sinuses with cerebral ventricles
in pneumoencephalography. Neuroł., neurochir. psychiat. Pol.
14 no.3:411-420 My-Je '64

1. Z Pracowni Neuroradiologicznej Szpitala dla Nerwowo i
Psychicznie Chorych i z Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego
(Kierownik Pracowni: dr. med. P. Kozłowski).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756910007-5"

KOZŁOWSKI, Piotr, dr. med.; TRZEBICKI, Jacek

Role of the cisterna magna of the cerebellum in fractional pneumoencephalography. Neurol., neurochir., psychiat. Pol. 15 no.1:123-129 Ja-F'65.

1. Z Pracowni Neuroradiologicznej Instytutu Psychoneurologicznego i Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie Chorych w Pruszkowie (Kierownik: dr. med. P. Kozłowski).

NIEMIADONSKA, Maria; SLOWIK, Tadeusz; STEPIEN, Lucjan; TRZEBICKI, Jacek

A case of cerebral angioma with temporal lobe epilepsy. *Neurol. neurochir. psychiat. Pol.* 15 no.3:481-484 My-Je '65.

1. Z Oddzialu Neurologicznego (Ordynator: doc. dr. I. Wald) i z Pracowni Radiologicznej Szpitala dla Nerwowo i Psychicznie chorych w Pruszkowie (Kierownik: dr. med. P. Kozlowski) i z Zakladu Neurochirurgii Polskiej Akademii Nauk (Kierownik: doc. dr. S. Sierpinski).

TRIEBINSKA M
TRIEBINSKA, M.; DZIEWONSKI, Z.

Water reservoirs for agriculture.

p. 217 (Prace I Studia) No. 1, 1956, Warszawa, Poland

SOI MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) IC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

TRZEBSKI, A.

The action of adrenaline, noradrenaline, and monamine oxidase inhibitors injected directly into the reticular formation of the brain stem. Bul Ac Pol biol 8 no.11:525-528 '60.

1. Department of Human Physiology, School of Medicine, Warsaw.
Presented by F. Czubalski.

(ADRENALINE) (NORADRENALINE) (AMINES) (BRAIN)
(OXIDASES)

TRZEBSKI, A.; CHOROSZEWSKA, A.; JANCZARSKI, I.; BENTYN, K.

On the

TRZEBSKI, Andrzej

Studies on the effect of bile salts on the circulatory system.
Rozpr.wydz.nauk méd. 5 no.1:51-140 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Czlowieka Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie
Kierownik: prof. dr Franciszek Czubalski. Przedstawili: prof..
dr Piotr Kubilowski, prof. dr Julian Walawski. Adiunkt Zakladu
Fizjologii Czlowieka AM.

(BILE ACIDS AND SALTS pharmacol)
(VASOMOTOR SYSTEM pharmacol)

COUNTRY : Poland
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. K
 Synonyms.
 ABS. NO.: *Bot. Abstr.-Moscovy, No. 1, 1961, No. 3690*
 AUTHOR : *Wojciszewski, J.; Wroblewski, M.*
 TITLE : *Methods for the Rapid Determination of Inulin in Chicory Roots.*
 ORIG. PUB.: *Wroclaw. Prace Rolniczo-Lesnicze, 1967, 274, No. 2, 679-681*
 SUMMARY : *Two methods are described: the polarographic (1) and colorimetric (2) methods. Utilization of method 1 gives elevated results by 0.5-1% while method 2 gives, on the average, results that are 1% higher as compared with the actual inulin content.*

TRZEBIANSKI, Janusz

Tyrosinase as a factor in the resistance to root rot in sugar beets. Acta agrobot 12:175-184 '62.

1. Zakład Buraka i Innych Roslin Korzeniowych, Instytut Hodowli i Aklimatyzacji Roslin, Bydgoszcz. Kierownik: prof. dr St. Rosnowski.

TRZEBINSKI, J.

Influence of the filling and the moisture of the tobacco on the quality of cigarettes.

P. 383 (PREZEMYSL SPOZYWCAY) (Warsaw, Poland) Vol.11, no. 9, Sept. 1957

30: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) IC Vol. 7, No. 5. 1958

TRZEBINSKI, J.

"Amateurish treatment", p. 2, (ZIEROWIE, Vol. 5, No. 7, 1953, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 3, No. 4, April, 1954

BALICKA, N.; TRZEBINSKI, M.

Enzymic activity and amount of vitamin B2 in soil. Acta microb.
polon. 5 no.3-4:377-384 1956.

1. Z Zakladu Mikrobiologii Rolnej Wyzszej Szkoły Rolniczej w
Wroclawiu.

(SOIL

enzymic activity & vitamin B2 content, correlation
with bact. count (Pol))

(ENZYMES

enzymic activity & vitamin B2 content of soil, relation
to bact. count (Pol))

(VITAMIN B2

in soil, relation to enzymic activity & bact. count of
of soil (Pol))

TRZEBISKI, J.

Soil improvements in the Sroda River Valley in relation to the Oder River cascade at Brzeg Dolny. p. 73.

GOSPODARKA WODNA. (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland.
Vol. 19, no. 2, Feb. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1959
uncla.

COUNTRY : Poland H-34
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88773
 AUTHOR : Trzebinski, T.
 INST. :
 TITLE : The Causes of Pile Rolling on the Surface of
 Textile Articles and Methods for Its
 Prevention
 ORIG. PUB. : Przgl. wlokienn., 1959, 13, No 2, 64-66

ABSTRACT : A serious fault of fabrics containing synthetic fibers is the rolling of surface pile. To prevent occurrence of this defect it is necessary to increase friction between fibers within the fabric, which can be effected by mechanical or by chemical means or by a combined use of both. It is recommended to use fibers of larger diameter, twisted yarns, to resort to thorough fluffing of mixtures, extensive singeing and shearing of fabrics, to avoid the use of wax- or soap-based compositions. As chemical preparations, use is made of Calaton CA (methoxymethylated polyamide in 80% aqueous C₂H₅OH solution), aqueous dispersions of polyvinyl acetate, glycerol, mineral oils, ethanalamine. With fabrics

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY : Poland H-34
 CATEGORY :
 ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 1959, No. 88773
 AUTHOR :
 INST. :
 TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : containing 59% wool and 45% Tergal (polyester fiber) good results are obtained on treatment with saturated steam (100°, 30 minutes). As yet this problem has not been completely solved. -- I. Fodiman

CARD: 2/2

TRZEBINSKI, W.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

TRZEBINSKI, W. Niemiecki Podzialy administracyjne ziem polskich w okresie 1815-1945 r. ; zarys history-czny. Warszawa, Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Geografii, 1955. 52 p. (Lokumentacja geograficzna, zesz. 9)

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol, 8, No. 4
April 1959, Unclass

JOZWICKI, R.; TRZEBINSKI, T.

Blending Elana fiber with wool in worsted yarn spinning.
Przegl włokien 16 no.9:471-478 S '62.

1. Instytut Włokiennictwa, Lodz.

SECRET :
CATEGORY :
ORIG. SUB. :
ASPECT :

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list of items or a report with several lines of text.]

COUNTRY :
 CATEGORY :
 ABC. JOUR. : RZKhar., No. 1 1960, No. 3560
 SYMBOL :
 INFO :
 TITLE :
 ORIG. PUB. :
 ABSTRACT : RZK, the losses in weight, as well as in the
 mechanical strength of the fabric,
 and the influence of the product
 in the range of 10-100% of the weight of the
 original in RZKhar. - R. A. 11/1960

DATE: 3/3

Country : Poland
 Category : Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Applications, Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textile Materials
 Abs Jour : Przegląd Włókienn., No 11, 1958
 Author :
 Inst :
 Title : The Chemical Modification of Cellulose Fibers. II.

H-34

Orig. Pub. : Przegląd Włókienn., 12, No 3, 142-146 (1958)

Abstract : A survey of methods used for the partial acetylation of cotton and a review of the physical and chemical properties of acetyl cellulose. The bibliography lists 11 titles: for Communication I see RZhKhim, 1958, 83860.

E. Natkhan

Card: 1/1
 * textile materials.

H-185-

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Dyeing and Chemical Treatment of Textile Materials H-34

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 24, 1958, 83860

Author : Trzebny, W.

Inst :

Title : The Chemical Treatment of Cotton Fibers. I.

Orig Pub : Przegl. włókienn., 1959, 12, No 2, 94-96

Abstract : The processes of improving the quality of cotton are discussed. These are based on modifying cellulose, as well as the properties of a fibre normalized without nitro, and also in decreasing the crystallinity as the result of the cellulose modification.

DOBNEK, M.; KOMCZYNSKI, L.; RUDNICKA, M.; SUSZKO, K.; TRZEBNY, W.;
WOJGIECHOWSKA, M.

The influence of isonicotinic acid hydrazide upon experimental
tuberculosis in guinea-pigs. Bull. Soc. amis sc. Poznan, ser. C
No.4:65-78 1954.

1. Institute of Microbiology of the Medical Academy of Poznan.
(NICOTINIC ACID ISOMERS, effects,
isoniazid on exper. tuberc.)
(TUBERCULOSIS, experimental,
eff. of isoniazid)

TRZEBSKA-JISKA, Irena; MORKOWSKA-GLUZINSKA, Wanda

Content of nitrogen and certain essential amino acids in
the grain of Polish rye from the 1959 harvest. Roczn panstw
zakl hig no.2:153-166 '63

1. Department of Feeding Hygiene, State Institute of Hygiene,
Warsaw.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756910007-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756910007-5"

no. 673 811 '61.

1. Zakład Fizjologii Człowieka, Akademia Medyczna, Warszawa. Kierownik: dr., prof. W. Missiuro, redaktor naczelny i członek kolegium redakcyjnego "Acta Physiologica Polonica". Adres autora: Zakład Fizjologii Człowieka A.M. Warszawa, Krakowskie Przedmieście 26/28.

(NERVES) (HORMONES)

TRZEBSKI, Andrzej

Studies on the excitability of the cardiovascular centers in the hypothalamus and brain stem during hypovolemic hemorrhagic shocks in cats. Acta physiol.polon.11 no.4:503-517 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Fizjologii Czlowieka A.M. w Warszawie. Kierownik: prof.dr. Fr.Czubalski.

(HYPOTHALAMUS physiol)

(BRAIN STEM physiol)

(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM physiol)

(SHOCK exper)

LESINSKI, Jan; TRZEBSKI, Andrzej

Effect of calcium and magnesium salts of glutamic acid on the increased sensitivity to oxytocin of the excised uterus. *Gin. polska* 32 no.4:463-467 '61.

1. Z Pracowni Fizjopatologii Narzadu Rodnego Instytutu Matki i Dziecka w Warszawie Dyrektor Instytutu: prof. dr F. Groer Kierownik Działu Matki: prof. dr J. Lesinski

(UTERUS pharmacol)
(OXYTOCIN pharmacol)
(GLUTAMATES pharmacol)

TRZEBSKI, A.

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(SEROTONIN, effects,
on hypotension induced in cats with histamine (Pol))
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(MEDULLA OBLONGATA, eff. of drugs on,

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